

REMARKS

At the outset, the courtesies further extended by the Examiner in granting the 3 June 2005 interview are appreciatively noted. During the interview, the references cited by the Examiner were discussed in light of clarifying amendments proposed to the Claims by the undersigned Attorney as set forth herein, whereupon agreement as to the Claims in such further amended form was reached.

Responsive to the 3 March 2005 Office Action, Claims 1, 7, 9-10, 12, 14, 19-22, and 30-32 are hereby amended in accordance with the discussions had at the interview for further prosecution with the other pending Claims. It is believed that with such amendment of Claims, there is a further clarification of their recitations for this Patent Application.

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1-29 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Flohr reference in view of the Narayanaswami and May et al. references. In setting forth this rejection, the Examiner acknowledged that Flohr and Narayanaswami fail to explicitly disclose a wireless network videoconferencing system which can transmit/receive data to include video either locally or outside a local network. The Examiner cited May et al., though, for disclosing a system in which users at respective computers modify and view an image, through a shared application program.

The Examiner additionally rejected Claims 30-32 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Flohr, Narayanaswami, and May et al. references, further in view of the FCC 96-193 reference. The Examiner again cited the FCC 96-193 reference for disclosing an available bandwidth at certain specific frequencies to conclude that it would have been obvious to have operated the video conferencing network collectively disclosed by the other references at the 5 GHz frequency band.

As Applicant's newly-amended independent Claims 1, 10, and 14 each more clearly recite, Applicant's system/method is one which includes among its combination of features a system wherein first and second wireless transceivers operate to transfer and receive "graphical image data of [a] shared image" "to and from a projector wireless transceiver." As the independent Claims also clarify, this enables corresponding first and second data appliances to "simultaneously modify the same shared image and transfer the modified image."

As noted earlier, the primarily-cited Flohr reference is directed to nothing more than a straight videoconferencing system (which merely allows users at remotely disposed workstations just to exchange data messages with one another while viewing one another's television images); while, the Narayanaswami reference simply discloses a docking station for a PDA, whose capabilities facilitate the transfer of data from the PDA (or the docking station's integrated

camera) to the given PC. Although the May et al. reference does disclose collaborative action by network-connected users using a shared application program, each user works at his or her own workstation - upon his or her own "copy" of the shared data residing at that workstation.

May et al. takes the approach of equipping the workstation at each node with the same shared application and a copy of the shared data. That is, each workstation is equipped both with its own instance of the application program and copy of the shared data, such that it is able to replicate what occurs at another workstation. Where a change is effected at one workstation, then, minimal information pertaining to the change need be passed to another workstation to incorporate the same change there. Each workstation is somewhat redundantly pre-equipped with the processing capability and copies of the shared data, so as to minimize the load on the information to be passed therebetween. This approach precludes and obviates the passage of "graphical image data of the shared image" between workstations, much less the need to "simultaneously modify the same shared image and transfer the modified image" therebetween, as each of the newly-amended independent Claims now more clearly recites.

In light of such deficient teachings, the additionally cited FCC reference is found to be ineffectual to the present patentability analysis. It is respectfully submitted, therefore, that the cited Flohr, Narayanaswami, May et al., and FCC

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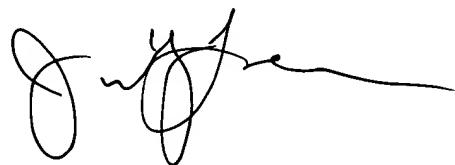
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Reply to Final Office Action dated 3 March 2005

references, even when considered together, fail to disclose the unique combinations of elements now more clearly recited by Applicant's pending Claims for the purposes and objectives disclosed in the subject Patent Application.

It is believed that the subject Patent Application has been placed fully in condition for allowance, and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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Dated: 6/21/2005

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